Some new species of Blattidae in the Zoological Museum, Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

By

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[With 2 fig. in the text].

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Genus **Eutheganopteryx** nov.

Differs from *Theganopteryx* Br. by the discoidal sectors of the tegmina being oblique instead of longitudinal and from *Ectobius* Steph. by the costal vein of the tegmina not giving off branches to the sutural margin. Wings with large apical triangle, ulnar vein simple, bifurcate or triramose. Femora very sparsely armed.

Type of the genus. *Eutheganopteryx mirabilis* sp. nov.

A careful examination of many of the species of the genus *Theganopteryx* has convinced me that more accurate definition of generic limitations in this obscure group of *Ectobiinae* is absolutely essential. A revision of *Theganopteryx* (sensu stricto) is due to appear shortly, but it may be mentioned here that *none* of the Madagascar species are included in it. All the species which de Saussure and Zehntner in their account of the Malagasy Orthoptera placed under the heading *Theganopteryx (Pseudectobia)* fall into my genus *Eutheganopteryx*.

Eutheganopteryx mirabilis sp. nov.

♂. Rufo-testaceous. Antennae very long and setaceous, infuscated at apex. Pronotum transversely elliptic, lateral margins broadly hyaline. Scutellum partially exposed. Tegmina with mediastinal area and outer border of marginal field hyaline, remainder hyaline with minute rufo-testaceous maculae arranged serially along the course of the veins; marginal field broad, radial vein simple, 10—12 costals, about 6 oblique discoidal sectors, posterior ulnar simple. Wings suffused with flavid; mediastinal vein bi-ramose, the rami together with the apices of the proximal costals incrassated, 9 costals, medio-discal area

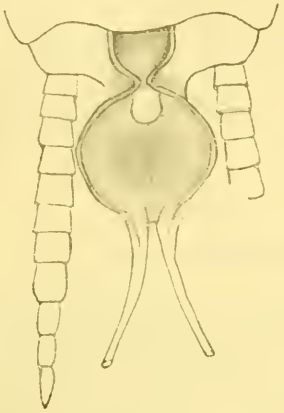

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Eutheganopteryx mirabilis spec. nov.

1 – Supra-anal lamina ♂; 2 – Subgenital lamina ♂, shewn rather flattened out.

scarcely broader than the medio-ulnar area, crossed by several transverse venules, ulnar vein bifurcate or triramose, the branches impinging on the large apical triangle. Supra-anal lamina triangular with a large scent gland opening at its base, a symmetrical fold of chitin forming a large thin-walled vesicle leads backwards from this orifice and posteriorly bears a pair of long styliform processes. Subgenital lamina asymmetrical with the posterior angles strongly produced, squarely emarginate, the styliform processes of the supra-anal vesicle and the stout genital styles appearing between the posterior angles. Cerci rather

long and flattened. Femora strongly armed, front femora with 4 strong spines succeeded distally by minute piliform spines.

♀. Similar but supra-anal lamina shortly triangular, subgenital lamina semiorbicular, ample. Ootheca as in *Ectobius*.

Total length (♂ & ♀) 12 mm.; length of body 11 mm.; length of tegmina 10.5 mm.; pronotum 2.5 mm. × 4 mm.

Madagascar, Fort Dauphin (Sikora). 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

The very remarkable supra-anal lamina and appendages of this species is unparalleled amongst the *Blattidae;* the supra-anal vesicle is capable of considerable contraction and expansion, for in some specimens it appears as only a spout-like gutter; the figure shows it in its fully-expanded condition. The male when viewed from beneath appears as if it had four genital styles and this appearance alowe is quite sufficient to characterise the species very distinctly. The processes of the supra-anal vesicles in some specimens appear to be hollow and if they are indeed so it is not unlikely that by the contractions of the vesicle the male can eject from the ends of the processes the secretion of the scent-glands.

Pseudomops rufescens n. sp.

♀. Head rufous. Terminal joints of the palpi piceous. Antennae with the basal half piceous and incrassated, this succeeded by 10—12 testaceous joints, remainder rufo-fuscous. Pronotum rufous, unicolorous. Tegmina unicolorous rufescent or with a broad castaneous band extending thoughout their length; radial vein bifurcate from base, 15 costals, 5 discoidal sectors. Wings golden hyaline; radial vein simple, 12 costals, ulnar vein 3-ramose. Abdomen above and beneath rufous, subgenital lamina a little darker. Supra-anal lamina rotundately produced, not surpassing the subgenital lamina. Cerci rufous, not spatulate. Legs rufous, the apices of the femora and tibiae a little darker; front femora armed on the anterior margin beneath with 3—4 strong spines succeeded distally by minute piliform spines.

Total length 16 mm.; length of body 13 mm.; length of tegmina 12.8 mm.; pronotum 4 mm. × 4.2 mm.

Peru. Three examples.

Panchlora nigriventris sp. n.

♀. Head flavo-testaceous, a broad band between the eyes, a narrow line on the frons just below the antennal sockets and the palpi, castaneous. Distance apart of eyes a little less than the length of the 1st antennal joint. Antennae rufescent in basal half, succeeding joints piceous, the last four or five apical joints flavo-testaceous. Pronotum smooth, impunctate, anteriorly subtruncate but covering the vertex of the head, posteriorly produced, sides deflexed; disc flavo-testaceous with a few castaneous points, all the margins testaceo-hyaline, a submarginal piceous line on each side. Tegmina hyaline brownish, mediastinal area hyaline; a castaneous point on the radial vein near its apex, another on one of the upper discoidal sectors. Wings hyaline, faintly infuscated. Abdomen piceous, nitid; supra-anal lamina sub-bilobate, apex scarcely emarginate, not exceeding the subgenital lamina which is semi-orbicular, ample, with sinuate margin. Cerci short, piceous, apical joint enlarged. Legs with the coxae and femora castaneous, the tibiae rufo-testaceous; all the femora entirely unarmed without either genicular or apical spines. Posterior metatarsi barely equal in length to the succeeding joints, pulvilli large.

Total length 26 mm.; length of body 21.5 mm.; length of tegmina 20 mm.; pronotum 7 mm. × 8.2 mm.

Tablazo, 1700 mètres (Biolley).

Three examples, one of which is rather smaller than the type, the measurements of which are given above; all were examined by de Saussure, who gave to the species the MS. name, which I have adopted. The nearest ally of the species is *P. tolteca* Sauss.

Heminauphoeta picea sp. n.

Resembles *H. sakalava* Sauss. & Zehntn. in being entirely apterous but is very different in colour. Unicolorous piceous or dark castaneous, with the mouth-parts, antennae anal legs rufo-castaneous; in the male the apex of the abdomen above and beneath is also rufo-castaneous. Form slightly more elongate than *H. sakalava*. Dorsal surface (♂) smooth except for some rugosity at the sides of the thoracic tergites; in the female the dorsal surface of the abdominal tergites is indistinctly granulate.

Supra-anal lamina: (♂), subtrapezoidal; (♀) subbilobate, apex faintly emarginate. Subgenital lamina: (♂) as in *H. sakalava*, symmetrical with two styles; (♀), ample. Legs short; formula of apical spines $\frac{0}{1}$, $\frac{0}{1}$, $\frac{0}{0}$; genicular spines on the mid- and hind-femora.

Total length (♂) 27 mm., (♀) 30 mm.; pronotum (♂) 8 mm. × 11 mm., (♀) 7.8 mm. × 12 mm.

Madagascar, Fort Dauphin and Androhomana (Sikora). 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.